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10/530,004	02/14/2006	Johannes Vaananen	5054-13PUS	7890

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EXAMINER
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TAKELE, MESEKER

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

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08/07/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/530,004

Applicant(s)

VAANANEN, JOHANNES

Examiner

Meseker Takele

Art Unit

2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 March 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Specification***

1. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: "computer readable medium" needs to be in the specification.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claims, 8-10 are objected to because of the following informalities:

As to claim 8, line, 3 "a processor (10)" should be "a processor". Appropriate correction is required.

As to claim 8, line, 4 "a memory (20)" should be "a memory". Appropriate correction is required.

As to claim 8, line, 7 "a display (40)" should be "a display". Appropriate correction is required.

As to claim 8, line, 8 "view control means (50)" should be "view control means ". Appropriate correction is required.

As to claim 8, line, 10 "a cursor (60)" should be "a cursor ". Appropriate correction is required.

As to claim 8, line, 10 "a cursor (60)" should be "a cursor ". Appropriate correction is required.

As to claim 10, line, 3 "means for moving (70)" should be "means for moving ". Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motosyuku et al. (US Patent No.: 5,602,566) in view of Haken (US Patent No.: 7,124,374).

As to claim 1, Motosyuku, disclose a method for displaying a cursor on a display of an electronic device (see display unit 106 and Figure 3) wherein only part of a virtual view is displayed at a time on the display of the device, wherein the method comprises the steps of: changing the displayed part of the virtual view on the display in response to user action (see Figure 2 and 3).

Characterized in that the method further comprises the step of: determining a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view (see Figure 2).

Motosyuku does not specifically disclose displaying a cursor on a display.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a method for displaying a cursor on a display of an electronic device (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.

As to claim 2, Motosyuku discloses the cursor is moved to the same direction as the virtual view is scrolled (see col.7, lines, 8-31).

As to claim 3, Motosyuku discloses the relation is linear or non-linear (see Figure 6 & 7).

As to claim 4, Motosyuku discloses a method further comprises the steps of: moving the cursor to a desired location (see col.4, lines, 19-21); and displaying the corresponding part of the virtual view on the display (see col.4, lines, 19-21).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose a cursor.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.

As to claim 5, Motosyuku discloses changing the orientation of the electronic device changes the view on the display (see col., 4 line, 36-52).

As to claim 6, Motosyuku discloses the displayed part of the virtual view and/or the virtual view have the same origin (see Figure 2).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose displaying a cursor on a display.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.

5. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motosyuku et al. (US Patent No.: 5,602,566) in view of Haken (US Patent No.: 7,124,374) and in further view of Fager (US Patent No.: 6,157,368).

As to claim 7, Motosyuku does not disclose characterized in that the deviation of the cursor from the centre of the displayed part of the virtual view is proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view.

Fager from the same field of endeavor discloses the deviation of the cursor from the centre of the displayed part of the virtual view is proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view (col., 11 lines, 55-59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with proportional movement as presented by Fager.

6. Claims 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motosyuku et al. (US Patent No.: 5,602,566) in view of Haken (US Patent No.: 7,124,374).

As to claim 8, Motosyuku disclose an electronic device for displaying a cursor on a display of the electronic device, the electronic device comprising at least: (see display unit 106 and Figure 3) a processor (a memory (20) coupled to the processor (10),

the memory (20) comprising a virtual view suitable for conveying information to the user of the electronic device (see Figure 1 and Figure 2);

a display (40) coupled to the processor (10); view control means (50) with which the view on the display (10) is changed (see figure 1, Figure 7),

a cursor (60) on the display (10), characterized in that the electronic device further comprises (see Figure 1): a relation between the cursor (60) location on the display (40) and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor (60) location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view (see Figure 2).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose displaying a cursor on a display.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.

As to claim 9, Motosyuku discloses view control means (50) refer to motion control means, scroll bar(s) or a mouse (see Figure 3).

As to claim 10, Motosyuku discloses an electronic device comprises: means for moving (70) the cursor (60) to a desired location and in response to the movement, displaying the corresponding part of the virtual view on the display (40) (see Figure 2).

As to claim 11, Motosyuku disclose an electronic device is a mobile phone (see col., 1 lines, 40-44).

As to claim 12, Motosyuku disclose an electronic device is a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), remote control, gaming console, web tablet, wireless device, mobile camera or internet appliance (see col., 1 lines, 40-44).

As to claim 13, Motosyuku disclose a displayed part of the virtual view and/or 30 the virtual view are arranged to have the same origin (see Figure 2).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose displaying a cursor on a display.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.



7. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motosyuku et al. (US Patent No.: 5,602,566) in view of Haken (US Patent No.: 7,124,374) and in further view of Fager (US Patent No.: 6,157,368).

As to claim 14, Motosyuku discloses the deviation of the cursor from the centre of the displayed part of the virtual view is arranged to be proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view.

Fager from the same field of endeavor discloses the deviation of the cursor from the centre of the displayed part of the virtual view is proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view (col., 11 lines, 55-59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with proportional movement as presented by Fager.

8. Claims 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motosyuku et al. (US Patent No.: 5,602,566) in view of Haken (US Patent No.: 7,124,374).

As to claim 15, a computer program embodied on a computer-readable medium, wherein the computer program executes the program steps recorded in a computer-readable medium to perform a method for displaying a cursor on a display of an electronic device (see Figure 1),

wherein only part of a virtual view is displayed at a time on the display of the electronic device (see Figure 2),

wherein the method comprises the steps of: changing the displayed part of the virtual view on the display in response to user actions (see Figure 2 and 3),

displaying a cursor on the display (see Figure 1); characterized in that the method further comprises the step of: determining a relation between the cursor location on the display and the location of the displayed part of the virtual view within the whole virtual view so that the cursor location on the display reflects the location of the displayed part of the virtual view in proportion to the whole virtual view (see Figure 2).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose cursor.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

As to claim 16, Motosyuku discloses the cursor is moved to the same direction as the virtual view is scrolled (see Figure 3).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose cursor.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.

As to claim 17, Motosyuku discloses the relation is linear or non-linear (see Figure 6 & 7).

As to claim 18, Motosyuku discloses a method further comprises the steps of: moving the cursor to a desired location (see col.4, lines, 19-21); and displaying the corresponding part of the virtual view on the display (see col.4, lines, 19-21).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose a cursor.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.

As to claim 19, Motosyuku discloses changing the orientation of the electronic device changes the view on the display (see col., 4 line, 36-52).

As to claim 20, Motosyuku discloses the displayed part of the virtual view and/or 30 the virtual view are arranged to have the same origin (see Figure 2).

However Motosyuku does not specifically disclose displaying a cursor on a display.

Haken from the same field of endeavor discloses a cursor (see abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with displaying a cursor on a display as presented by Haken.

The motivation to combine allows the user to assume control of each such device by using a principal pointing device to move a cursor to the edge of the display screen in the direction of the device.

9. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Motosyuku et al. (US Patent No.: 5,602,566) in view of Haken (US Patent No.: 7,124,374) and in further view of Fager (US Patent No.: 6,157,368).

As to claim 21, Motosyuku does not disclose the deviation of the cursor from the centre of the displayed part of the virtual view is proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view.

Fager from the same field of endeavor discloses the deviation of the cursor from the centre of the displayed part of the virtual view is proportional to the deviation of the displayed part from the origin of the virtual view (col., 11 lines, 55-59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art have modified Motosyuku's graphical interface control system at the time of the invention with proportional movement as presented by Fager.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Aymeric (US Patent No.: 6,995,746) is cited to teach Method for controlling the movement of a cursor on a screen.

Reiffel (US Patent No.: 7,034,803) is cited to teach Cursor display privacy product.

Todd et al. (US Patent No.: 7,100,123) is cited to teach Electronic content search and delivery based on cursor location.

Bentley et al. (US Patent No.: 7,159,172) is cited to teach Display for rapid text reading.

Peasley (US Patent No.: 7,194,702) is cited to teach System method apparatus and software for minimizing unintended cursor movement.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Meseker Takele whose telephone number is (571) 270-1653. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30AM- 5:00PM est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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MT

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